

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-10 and 20-31 are pending in the application.

**Double Patenting**

Claims 26-31 were objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as allegedly being substantial duplicates of claims 20-25.

Claims 26-31 are amended herein to distinguish from claims 20-25. The Applicants respectfully request the objection of claims 26-31 be withdrawn.

**Claims 1-6, 7-10, 20, 21, 23-27, 29 and 30 over Tadayuki**

Claims 1-6, 7-10, 20, 21, 23-27, 29 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Japanese Publication No. 10-070528 to Yasumoto Tadayuki et al. (“Tadayuki”). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-6, 7-10, 20, 21, 23-27, 29 and 30 recite a system and method of facsimile that rely on a near end password entered at a time of facsimile initiation at a device for controlling a facsimile transmission with a far end password entered at the time of facsimile initiation transmitted to the device for controlling the facsimile transmission.

Tadayuki appears to disclose a system and method of sending a confidential communication after it is confirmed that a receiving side is in a reception enabled state (See Abstract). A user ID, a password, an electronic mail address and a provider type are registered to a user table for each user (See Tadayuki, Solution). A password that is registered beforehand is compared on a transmitting side to check that it is in agreement with a password that is registered beforehand (See Takayuki, paragraph 0007). A table T1 stores the user ID, the password, the email-address and provider classification for each user (See Takayuki, paragraph 0031).

Thus, Tadayuki relies on a pre-registered table that stores a user ID, a password, an electronic mail address and a provider for a particular user. Tadayuki fails to disclose or suggest a system and method of facsimile that rely on a near end password entered at a time of facsimile initiation at a device for

controlling a facsimile transmission, much less with a far end password entered at the time of facsimile initiation transmitted to the device for controlling the facsimile transmission, as recited by claims 1-6, 7-10, 20, 21, 23-27, 29 and 30.

A benefit of a system and method of facsimile that rely on a near end password entered at a time of facsimile initiation at a device for controlling a facsimile transmission with a far end password entered at the time of facsimile initiation transmitted to the device for controlling the facsimile transmission is, e.g., spontaneous transmission of a confidential facsimile. With the prior art, a user must pre-establish a table to send a confidential facsimile at both a near end facsimile machine and a far end facsimile machine. The Applicants' claimed features allow a user to spontaneously approach and use a facsimile machine to send a confidential facsimile without requiring a user to set up a table in advance to store a password. The prior art fails to disclose or suggest the claimed features having such benefits.

For at least all the above reasons, claims 1-6, 7-10, 20, 21, 23-27, 29 and 30 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

**Claims 7, 22 and 28 over Tadayuki in view of Schneider**

Claims 7, 22 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Tadayuki in view of Applied Cryptography Protocols, Algorithms, and Source Code in C by Bruce Schneider ("Schneider"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 7, 22 and 28 recite a system and method of facsimile that rely on a near end password entered at a time of facsimile initiation at a device for controlling a facsimile transmission with a far end password entered at the time of facsimile initiation transmitted to the device for controlling the facsimile transmission.

As discussed above, Tadayuki fails to disclose or suggest a system and method of facsimile that rely on a near end password entered at a time of facsimile initiation at a device for controlling a facsimile transmission with a far

end password entered at the time of facsimile initiation transmitted to the device for controlling the facsimile transmission, as recited by claims 7, 22 and 28.

The Office Action relied on Schneider to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Tadayuki to arrive at the claimed features. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Schneider is relied on to disclose PGP encryption. However, Schneider fails to disclose or suggest any application to a facsimile, much less disclose or suggest a system and method of facsimile that rely on a near end password entered at a time of facsimile initiation at a device for controlling a facsimile transmission with a far end password entered at the time of facsimile initiation transmitted to the device for controlling the facsimile transmission, as recited by claims 7, 22 and 28.

Thus, even if it were obvious to modify Tadayuki with Schneider (which it is not), the theoretically result would fail to disclose or suggest a system and method of facsimile that rely on a near end password entered at a time of facsimile initiation at a device for controlling a facsimile transmission with a far end password entered at the time of facsimile initiation transmitted to the device for controlling the facsimile transmission, as recited by claims 7, 22 and 28.

For at least all the above reasons, claims 7, 22 and 28 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

**Conclusion**

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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